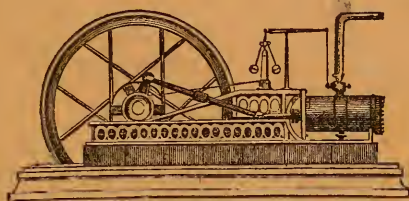


Vol. VIII.

JANUARY, 1871.

No. 3.

Machinists and Blacksmiths,



Monthly Journal.

JOHN FEHRENBATCH, Pres't I. U., Editor,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FREDERICK P. McFEELY, Treasurer,
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

WM. F. UPRIGHT, Secretary M. L. I. D.,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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1871.

Extraordinary Inducements TO ADVERTISERS.

As the circulation of this Journal extends to nearly every Machine Shop throughout the United States and the British Provinces, parties having for sale IRON, COAL OIL, TOOLS, MACHINERY, BRASS WORK FINISHED, BRASS OR IRON CASTINGS, BELTINGS, &c., will find here an opportunity rarely afforded them in any other publication in this country; as the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Journal will be brought under the immediate notice of every manufacturer of machinery throughout the country.

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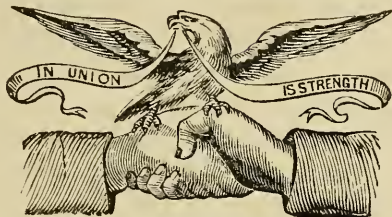
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MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS'



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL.

CLEVELAND, O., JANUARY, 1871.

VOL. VIII—No. 3.} JOHN FEHRENBATCH, *Editor*. { ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.
INvariably IN ADVANCE.

THE OLD YEAR.



NOTHER year has rolled over the precipice of time, never to be recalled. A year that has witnessed some of the most important events of the nineteenth century. A year that has witnessed the re-establishment of slavery upon American soil, a form of slavery infinitely worse than African slavery dare be. A form of slavery more brutal, degrading and repulsive than the world has yet seen, and if permitted, thousands of greedy, avaricious and covetous tyrants, of which we have a good share in this country, will continue to import Coolies, the most degraded and miserable class of beings, the lowest in the scale of human animals, to supplant our own working men and women, and virtually re-enslave that race from whom the shackles of

slavery have so recently been stricken.

This accursed form of human bondage, if carried to the extent contemplated by the Sampsons of the United States, will result in war, bloodshed and a civil strife, far more terrible than the one from which we have just emerged.

In referring to the importation of Coolies to Massachusetts we do not wish to reflect or cast reproach upon the working men of the Old Bay State, for God knows they have a hard row to hoe. Under the many disadvantages they had to encounter, they have done perhaps more to advance the cause of labor than the workingmen of any other state in the Union. We predict that ere the dawn of 1872 their banner will wave victorious over tyranny and oppression, the last vestige of slavery will be blotted from freedom's soil, and

the working men of Massachusetts will yet stand triumphantly before the world, unconquered and unconquerable.

During the year just past public questions of gigantic character, questions that have agitated the mind of every thinking man throughout the entire land, have finally been settled, and we hope forever, settled never again to mar the peace and happiness of our people.

We rejoice that those questions which have for years kept our people divided have finally been disposed of, and we can once more be called a happy, united and prosperous nation, with boundless, undeveloped resources, with inviting fields for the employment of labor, with numerous associations for the protection of the rights of those who earn their bread in accordance with Heaven's first decree to fallen man, associations whose great aim is to elevate in the moral, social and intellectual scale, the sons and daughters of toil, to act as a great bulwark of protection to the toilers of this nation, whose noble deeds are recorded upon every thing that serves to make this the most powerful and prosperous nation upon the face of the globe. With a physical and natural development of country which has spread civilization from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, which has overcome the wilderness, hostile savages, deadly miasmas, rocky heights, and has

made the wilderness to blossom like the rose, which has built up this mighty nation of over forty millions of energetic and enterprising people, who are now ranked first among the nations of the earth. Surely the Almighty has bestowed a goodly share of his blessings upon us, for which we ought to be truly thankful.

The year just past was ushered into being under auspices not at all favorable to our organization. Just at that time the sun became darkened, and the black clouds spread over the horizon of our Union. Everything indicated that a most terrible conflict was brewing. The storm raged most terrifically, the thunders pealed whilst the enemy was marshalling his hosts in battle array, preparing to attack the very stronghold of our organization. Every member, in breathless silence, stood patiently waiting for the crash. Finally the storm burst forth upon our ranks. Every member of our United Brotherhood felt that this struggle was his and for liberty. Every member came manfully forward to lend a helping hand to the brave men who were standing the brunt of the battle. Our enemies resorted to every stratagem possible, to lay waste, crush our organization out of existence, and if possible, pulverize it into oblivion, rob the men who would not submit to their unreasonable demands of their liberties,

put upon their necks a yoke of tyranny, grind them to the very dust, finally place the iron heel of oppression upon their throats, in order to more effectually enslave and degrade them. But, happily for us the designs of our enemies proved a grand failure, and through the assistance of an All-wise Providence we were lead out of the contest crowned by one of the grandest victories ever achieved by our organization, and thank God, not a member during this struggle, which lasted nearly two months, proved false or deserted the sacred principles he had espoused.

We do not mention these facts in any spirit of bravado, we simply refer to them to show what a united brotherhood can accomplish when bound together by the sacred ties of Union. Toward our employers, who at that time left not a stone unturned to kill our organization, and with it crush out forever the spirit of Union, we hold no enmity whatever, and stand ready to-day to assist them in anything that will advance the interests of our trades, and that will contribute to the prosperity of the country at large.

We also stand ready to-day to resist tyranny and oppression, let it come from whatever source it may, we are determined to be in fact what we are in name, *American Freemen*. Our organization is as it were a grand chain, the links of

which represent a common brotherhood of our fellow craftsmen, linked together from the Isthmus of Panama in the South, to Behring's Straits in the north; from the Atlantic ocean in the east, to the Pacific in the west.

During the year just past our organization has increased both in strength and in numbers beyond the expectation of the most sanguine members. To-day, as the sun is shining brightly, the new year is ushered into existence, and our organization steps into the front ranks among the labor associations of America. We will not be ungrateful, and as we cast our eyes to heaven to offer our feeble prayer, we thank the Almighty for the many blessings he has bestowed upon us.

During the past year we have not been exempt from that grim monster and destroyer of human happiness, "death." We have from time to time received visitations from Providence, some of our best members have been called from time to eternity, yet we feel thankful to the Omnipotent Ruler that he has not summoned more of us to appear before the bar of judgment, and when we contemplate his unerring power, we bow in humble submission to his divine decree, and pray that he may spare the lives of those at least who are laboring hard to better the condition of the toilers.

As we pass into the new year we

thank Almighty God for the many favors received during the past year, and ask that He bestow upon us during the present year His manifold blessings.

We rejoice to see our organization in such a prosperous condition, and return our sincere and heartfelt thanks to the members for valuable assistance rendered us in the performance of our duties as Chief Executive. We again ask your hearty co-operation, and with it the organization is sure to prosper.

Brothers, Friends, Readers, one and all, we wish you A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

DIFFUSION OF CO-OPERATION.

GOETHE who, like Shakespeare, said a thousand remarkable things, observed that "for a man to know one thing well, he needs also to know a thousand." It certainly is necessary to know many things to understand one practically. It may be that without the suggestive light of contrast, and the instruction which always comes by comparison, it is impossible to obtain a clear and distinctive idea of any subject or object. Familiarity, strangely enough, does not teach, it blunts the perceptions as it tones down characteristic, while newness of inspection sharpens the eye to observe them. However it may be, every man knows it is so. The traveler when he comes home has far sharper eyes than he took

out with him; he sees a hundred things in his own land and native place that never struck him before; he knows better what to value, and has sense to own that many things require amendment which he thought well enough before.

Since international exhibitions were held and the middle class took to traveling to inspect them, aldermen and town councilors have much higher tastes for improvement than they had heretofore. Means of comparison are means of wisdom. For this reason we will say something of co-operation abroad, as it may quicken appreciation at home.

The Italians have a proverb wonderful in its sagacity for that quick-witted people, it is this, "They who go slow go far." Then co-operation may be expected to go far, for it goes very slowly; and it has gone both slow and far. It has issued like the tortoise from its Lancashire home in England, it has traversed France, it has overrun Germany, it has crept under the frozen steppes of Russia, the bright minded Bengalese is applying it, the soon-seeing and far-seeing American is turning over the idea, and our emigrant countrymen in Australia are endeavoring to naturalize it there. Clearly co-operation is fast becoming an established fact. Like Liebig's new essence of beef or a good chronometer, co-operation is unaffected by change of cli-

mate, it remains fresh and wholesome and grows well.

Professor Talandier published a translation of "Self Help—The History of Co-operation in Rochdale," in a Lyons newspaper, and enriched the translation by valuable notes of his own. M. Eli Reclus the editor of the *L'Association*, has told the moral of that history in his "Fable of the blind man and the lame man," in his own "History of the Co-operative Associations of Workmen in Great Britain," and co-operative associations are greatly multiplied in France in consequence.

Deputy Schultz Delitsk has inspired Berlin, where in the eastern part of the city (the Berlin Spital-fields district) the Berlin Shawl Weavers' Association is to be found. Though formed a few years ago by twelve members they had increased in March last to one hundred and five, while their capital had multiplied twenty fold. Herr Shulze not only makes the doctrine of self help the constant text of his speeches before the working classes, he is continually occupied in showing them how to put them in practice.

Madame Mario has explained in "*Il Dovere* of Genoa" the characteristic of English co-operation to the Italians, and associations of mutual succor formed under the auspices of the great leader of Italian unity, have for some time been in operation throughout Piedmont.

Association has been fervently advocated in Italy with a loftiness of aim unusual in industrial societies.

[To be continued.]

HISTORY OF STEAM.

AS THIS subject will, no doubt, be somewhat interesting to our readers, we venture to give some statistics concerning it, as we believe steam to be one of the greatest levers of modern civilization.

Iron bands, like some great net work, cover every state in the Union, and through the agency of steam the princely locomotive is made to ride in majestic splendor over every hill and valley throughout the entire land.

Boats are made to plow the waters of every navigable river in the country. Nineteen-twentieths of all articles of manufacture owe their existence to this great and powerful agent. We have a great many curious statistics concerning it.

Hero of Alexandria was the first to discover that steam possessed power. About 280 years B. C. he built a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was moved by its power. Anthemius, an architect, in A. D. 450, arranged several cauldrons of water, each covered with the wide bottom of a leather tube which rose to a narrow top, with pipes extending to the rafters of an adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the cauldrons, and the house was

shaken by the efforts of the steam ascending the tubes. This is the first notice of the power of steam recorded.

On the 17th of June, 1543, Blasco D. Garvey tried a steamboat of 209 tons with only partial success, at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a cauldron of water and a movable wheel on each side of the ship. Although laid aside as impractical, some of the leading men of Spain got up a handsome present for the inventor Garvey. It seems that no further use was made of steam, as a power, until 1663, when the first idea of the most important prime mover that the ingenuity of man has yet devised, the steam engine was suggested by the Marquis of Worcester in his "Century of Inventions," as a way to drive up water by fire. However, it does not appear that the noble inventor could ever interest the public in his favor.

The first perfect steam engine was built in 1764, by James Watt, to whom we are indebted more than any other man, for improvements made in the steam engine. The rule or standard that an amount of mechanical force that will raise 3 300 pounds one foot high per minute is a horse power, was adopted by Watt as the average force exerted by the strongest London horses. The object of his investigation was to enable him to determine the relation between a certain size of an engine and

the power of a horse, so that when it was desired to supersede horses by the erection of an engine, he might, from the number of horses employed, determine the size of an engine that would be suitable for the work.

The first steam navigation in America—on record—was that of John Fitch of Philadelphia, who navigated a boat by a steam engine, on the Delaware, in 1787.

In 1793 Robert Fulton first began to apply his attention to steam. In 1807 he started a steamboat on the Hudson river. This boat was built by himself and named the "North River." The engines were built by Boulton & Watt. The first passage was to Albany, in 33 hours. Putnam says that this was the first steam navigation on record. The first steamboat that crossed the Atlantic, was the Savannah, of 350 tons, in July, 1819. She made the voyage in 26 days.

The first railroads were constructed at New Castle on Tyne, in 1650, but made of wood, and were used for transporting coal a moderate distance, from the pits to the place of shipping. The carts were very bulky and were drawn by horses.

The first locomotive steam engine built in America, was constructed by Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, in 1793. This locomotive, it seems, was built to travel on a turnpike road.

Printing by means of the Steam Engine was first executed in England, at *The Times* office, London, on Monday, November 28th, 1814. Since the steam engine was first invented, civilization has progressed more and spread its blessings further, than it did in any five hundred years previous to this invention.

It is admitted upon all sides that the locomotive, the steamboat and the printing press are the greatest civilizers of modern times. Surely the mechanics who build these useful and almost indispensable machines are entitled to as much honor and credit as are the men who are at the head of the government, who make our laws, and, to a great extent, shape the destiny of this nation.

PALMYRA, N. Y.

We devoted considerable space in last month's JOURNAL, in giving certain individuals in the above place, a gratuitous puff into notoriety; and as there was a mistake on part of the printers, who made the article read Elmira instead of Palmyra, we deem it necessary to give an explanation, and if we have given offence to any one in Elmira, we are prepared to make due reparation. But to the modern Austrian hyena who is located in Palmyra, N. Y., we have no apology to make, and are only sorry that our pen can not do justice to this bastard on the name

of man, who has sold himself, body and soul, to the *great mogul* who is superintendent of the little concern over which he has placed his pet poodle, and clothed him with all the prerogatives and grand paraphernalia of a modern Mephistophiles.

Now then, my boy, you tyrant who wears the eparchal epaulettes of a pigmy, you man who received your appointment as petty foreman at the hands of a man, who, from all accounts, would coax the coppers from a dead man's eyes, who would steal the bread out of the mouths of the little children—whose fathers are working hard to promote the interests of the shop, over which you now hold a hellish sway—in order to satisfy his greedy and avaricious desires, who actually stole the livery of heaven in which he is serving the devil; you man of immeasurable dimensions, allow us to give you a little advice. We will talk to you as a parent for we believe it is a long time since you had any parents, and if you will give us your attention like a good little boy, we are quite sure you will profit by the advice. The lessons we propose to teach you are lessons derived from actual experience, and unless you take heed in time, forbearance may cease to be a virtue, and your little dinarchy may of its own rottenness and corruption crumble into dust.

When accepting the position we now occupy, we resigned the position

of a foreman, in one of the largest machine shops in Indiana. The employers are honorable and respectable men, who would do everything in their power to add to the comforts of the men in their employ; and the men who were placed under our supervision did as much work as any same number of men we ever saw. All this can be attributed to the fact that these men were treated like human beings, their rights and privileges as men and citizens of a free republic, were respected. No man undertook to dictate to them of what society they shall become members or of which they shall not. No machinist or blacksmith in that shop was asked to do the work of two for the penurious price of \$2 50 per day.

For fear that we might be thought misrepresenting the facts, we publish the following which explains itself:

PALMYRA, DEC. 26, 1870.

MR. JOHN FEHRENBATCH.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your last communication I will endeavor to give you the full particulars concerning our late trouble, which originated with the employers trying to compel Brother A. E. Duell to run a lathe and work at a vise at the same time for \$2 50 per day, which he refused to do, and was subsequently discharged. The next, an apprentice machinist, Chas. Seager, refused to run two lathes, and was also discharged. Then his

Royal Highness concluded to raise the wages of another apprentice to \$2 00 per day, to do the work which the others refused to do. The boy had honor enough to consult the men with whom he was at work, as to the propriety of doing this work, at the same time his lordship, the foreman, made his appearance, and demanded of the boy what right he had to consult those Union men. He—the foreman—wished him to distinctly understand that he was “boss,” and that capital, not Union men, run the shop.

Now, Brother F., Union men never dictated to the Company how the shop should be conducted, any more than to advance some improvements, from which the Company received a tenfold benefit, and if permitted, would advance still more improvements which would benefit both the men and the employers.

The New York \$1 50 per day man has not yet come. I do not know but what his Serene Highness—the Superintendent—has gone after him, as he is in that city at present. Previous to his leaving for New York City, he said that he would not always work under union rule. He said to a brother only a few days ago, that he was foolish for belonging to the Union, as he could make \$2 75 per day by doing some extra work while his lathe was running. The answer he got was “What I lose, some one else will gain.”

Brother F., when this shop had a Union man for foreman there was no contention. Peace and harmony prevailed. Every man was doing his utmost to advance the interests of the shop, and would do so yet, if it was not for a domineering disposition on the part of the present foreman, who, with the assistance of the superintendent, intend to buck against the Union, and if possible destroy it. The prosperity of the shop to-day, is depreciated fully two-thirds from what it was two months ago. The foreman professes to know all about Unionism, as he has been in strikes in N. Y. during the war. These parties intend butting against the Union, like the ram that butted against the rock, until nothing was left of him but his tail.

This shop is a private firm, known as the Jones M'fg. Co. The President, Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent of which, say that their employees are to them like so many lathes and planers. These are all facts, and I court contradiction.

We do not wish to strike, we detest them, and shall do everything in our power to avoid one; but if they tread on our corns any more we shall resist until the last dog is hung.

Yours Fraternally.

We say again to these machinists and blacksmiths, as we have repeatedly said to them through letter, do not, under any circumstance, inaugu-

rate a strike. Better sell what little property you have, if you have any, and take your families with you, to some place where God's sun is allowed to shine on you without being snarled at by a tyrannical, crabbed and surly cur.

BREVITIES.

BADGES.

Those of our members wishing badges can now be supplied, as we are prepared to supply the demand. We will send one or more to the address of any member (post paid) on the receipt of one dollar per badge.

JOURNAL.

Blank subscription lists for the JOURNAL have been sent to every Union in the country. We expect large returns soon. It is to be hoped that those Unions who have as yet not taken any steps to have them filled, will do so immediately. It was suggested in last month's JOURNAL, that in order to place the JOURNAL in the hands of every member of the organization, a good plan would be, for each Union to appoint a committee of one for each shop within its jurisdiction, to solicit subscribers for the JOURNAL, members of the Union to pay fifty cents per annum, the Union of which they are members to pay the balance, then to send their names and address in full, accompanied by one dollar for each subscriber. We think the Unions can very well afford to pay fifty cents for every member who wishes to subscribe, as they paid

sixty cents for the old JOURNAL, which had very little if any reading matter outside of the reports of officers.

As this is the beginning of the new year, we hope that every member will constitute himself a committee of one to solicit subscribers. Some of our members have done very well; we have received as many as 43 subscribers, accompanied by the cash, from one member. We are sure every member of the organization can do something to extend its circulation.

STABILITY OF THE JOURNAL.

We are in receipt of a letter from No. 2 of Michigan, telling us that some of the members express doubts as to the permanency of the JOURNAL, that they were induced to subscribe for a workingman's paper, but never received the full number of copies for which they subscribed. To all those and other sceptics we say that the JOURNAL is a permanent and fixed fact, and so far as the publication of it is concerned, it does not matter even if it did not have one subscriber, the Constitution of the I. U. requires that the International Union shall issue, monthly, a JOURNAL containing thirty-two pages of reading matter, and it only remains for the members of the organization to say whether it will be an expense or a source of revenue to the I. U. At any rate the JOURNAL will be published whether the subscription list pays for its publication or not.

CONSTITUTIONS.

We have at present a large number of copies of the revised Constitution on hand, and as every member of the organization is entitled to one, we hope that each Union will send in an order sufficient to supply its members. We are prepared to furnish them both in English and German.

LIST OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

We have issued two circulars in which we have requested that the name and address in full, of the Corresponding Secretary elect of each Union be sent to this office, so that we could, on the first day of January, publish a new list for the use of the different Unions. We have been very much annoyed of late, by Secretaries who have some time ago sent in their names, asking for a list. In some cases, through the negligence of the old Secretaries, we have been compelled to write the names of those whose addresses we had received and send them to the Unions asking for them. We give notice that unless the retiring Secretaries, whose duty it is to send in the names of the new officers, do not before the next issue of the JOURNAL send the name and address of the Secretary of their respective Unions, we shall publish the names of the delinquents in order that their Unions may know of their negligence.

WAGES KEY.

The new wages key has been sent to all the Unions, and in report-

ing the state of trade, &c., some of the Secretaries have either neglected to use them, or have not received them. They will please send for them immediately, as enough have been printed to supply every member in the organization, and as the state of trade will hereafter be reported in the JOURNAL in cipher, it is very essential that each member should have a key.

MEMBERSHIP CARDS.

We call the attention of the different Unions to these cards. The Constitution requires that they shall be issued by the I. U. in blank form for the use of members; also that the name of the President of the I. U. appear on the cards; therefore, all membership and especially traveling cards are useless, unless the name of the President of the I. U. appears thereon: Unions will please take notice.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS FOR THE JOURNAL.

Any persons feeling themselves interested in the JOURNAL can have these lists sent to their address by writing to this office.

RENOVO, PA., AHEAD.

This is one of the smallest places represented in the International Union, and yet, it has sent in a larger list of subscribers than any other locality. John M. Brown, our 1st Vice-President, a resident of Renovo, has, alone, sent in a list of 43 subscribers accompanied by the cash. We would like to see some of our larger localities beat this.

HARRISBURG, PA.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 15th, the machinists and blacksmiths of Harrisburg fell into line and are now marching under the proud banner of the International Union. Every member of the entire organization extends to them a cordial welcome, and is happy to greet them as brothers—brothers who have embarked in a cause that deserves the labors of the best years of any man's life. We have every assurance that the machinists and blacksmiths of Harrisburg will do their duty to promote the interests of our organization.

We have reason to feel proud of the men who compose No. 1. Much credit is due to Brother John S. Olsen; his untiring energy and zeal to organize the Union has won for him the admiration of his fellow craftsmen of our entire and united Brotherhood. In him is to be found the true stamp of manhood which has characterized him in his late successful efforts to unite in the bonds of Union his fellow craftsmen of Harrisburg. There are quite a number of others of whom we would like to speak, did our limited space permit, whose names will be found in the letter from the Corresponding Secretary, which we publish below. However, we cannot let this opportunity pass without returning our heartfelt thanks to our Deputy John A. Hindman of No. 12 of Pa., whose indefatigable labors in the good cause and indefeasible efforts to advance

the interests of the organization have characterized him among his fellow craftsmen of America. They have won for him a name that time will not erase, and the name of John A. Hindman will be handed down to posterity as a benefactor to his race. Would that our organization had a thousand such men. Well may No. 12 feel proud that she can boast of such a man, and if it was not for him and a few more such we are very much afraid that her laurels would ere long be transferred to Harrisburg where No. 1 is making awful strides, and bids fare to become the banner Union of Pennsylvania, as the following letter will show:

HARRISBURG, DEC. 15, 1870.

*John Fehrenbatch Esq., President of
the International Union of M. &
B. of N. A.*

DEAR SIR:

On Thursday evening, Dec. 15, Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union No. 1 of Pa., was organized and officers installed by Deputy John A. Hindman of No. 12 of Altoona.

The following gentlemen were admitted as members: George R. Owens, Thomas Allen, H. A. Boyle, Samuel H. Arnold, Daniel S. Brown, Thomas H. McDevitt, John Chambers, John S. Glenn, Wm. P. Nichols, John S. Olsen, Alex. J. Keenan, J. C. Boyle. This Union bids fair to become the banner Union of Pa. Having such a large field of operations, namely: Pa. R. R. Shops, Harrisburg Car Co., Harrisburg Foundry & Machine Co., Novelty Iron Works, Eagle Works, Franklin

Iron Works, Pa. Steel Works, Lochiel Rolling Mill, and other similar and quite a number of smaller works. Any encouragement from the International and Subordinate Unions to push along the good work we have undertaken will be thankfully received.

In regard to Deputy President John A. Hindman, of No. 12, we have found in him a gentleman in the true sense of the word, and find him fully qualified for the position he holds. He shall ever be held in grateful remembrance by No. 1 of Pa., and will always receive a brotherly reception among them, as will all worthy brothers.

The following is a list of the officers of No. 1 of Pa.: Wm. P. Nichols, President; H. A. Boyle, Vice President; Thomas H. McDevitt, Recording Secretary; John S. Olsen, Financial Secretary; Thos. H. McDevitt, Corresponding Secretary; Daniel Brown Treasurer; Theodore Wallerton, Conductor; Alex. J. Keenan, Door Keeper; John Chambers, Thomas Allen, and George Owens, Trustees.

We recommend for Deputy, John S. Glenn.

No. 1 meets every Thursday evening,

Respectfully,

THOMAS H. McDEVITT, Cor. Sec.

ALTOONA, DEC. 17, 1870.

Mr. John Fehrenbatch, Pres. I. U.

DEAR SIR:

On Thursday morning, Dec. 15th, arrived at Harrisburg and found

everything in readiness. Rituals, &c., arrived during the afternoon. In the evening we met in the Friendship Engine House, where I found about thirty machinists in waiting, whose countenances indicated a determination to carry out the object of our organization.

I commenced to initiate at 8 o'clock. After initiating the officers I collected \$15.00 for Charter. One thing I forgot to obtain, that is a list of those who signed the Constitution. Enclosed find postal order for \$15.00. I recommend for Deputy, Brother John S. Glenn. I understand he is a competent person and will fill the office both with credit to himself and honor to his Union.

I requested the Corresponding Secretary to write to you immediately, giving list of officers, &c., when all the necessary documents would be forwarded to him. Write to them, they are anxious to hear from you. Give them all the encouragement you can; they are as good men as ever I had the honor to meet with. No. 1 may be proud of the material that compose their Union, and the men who have enrolled themselves under the noble old banner of the I. U. show a determination to carry out the principles of our institution.

I received from them a warm and cordial welcome, for which I return them my sincere and heartfelt thanks.

I remain Very Respectfully Yours,

JOHN A. HINDMAN,

Deputy No. 12 of Pa

We are sure our brothers throughout the organization will be highly pleased with the account of the stewardship of our Deputy, and all we can say is "*Well done thou good and faithful servant.*"

THE JOURNAL.

As it is hardly right to ask a few men to do the work for the many, we will therefore present as follows: A group photograph of the Delegates to the late I. U. Convention in a neat frame, 16x20, to any person sending in a list of 25 yearly subscribers, accompanied by the cash, and to the Union sending a list of 50 yearly subscribers, we will present a large copy of the group photograph in a magnificent frame, 20x26. If the members of the different Unions will co-operate with each other in getting up a list, and send it in the name of their respective Unions, they can easily secure one of these pictures, which will make a splendid ornament for the meeting room. In justice to those who have already worked hard and spent considerable time and money to extend the circulation of the JOURNAL, we will give credit for what they have sent in, and those wishing a small picture, 16x20, when they have obtained the requisite number, can have one, or continue on until they reach 50, then obtain a large one, and those who have already sent in 25 subscribers and over, can have a small picture or compete for a large one.

To the Officers and Members of the various Subordinate Unions throughout the Continent.

BROTHERS :

The Constitution of the International Union provides that the President shall prescribe a uniform system of book-keeping for Subordinate Unions, and that all Subordinate Unions requiring new books shall obtain them from the President, and all Subordinate Unions having books already on hand shall conform them to the system prescribed by the President of the International Union.

As the enforcement of this as well as all other provisions of the Constitution, is not left optional with me, but rather compulsory upon me as well as binding upon all Subordinate Unions, and as I am prepared to prescribe a uniform system of book-keeping for Subordinate Unions, a system which, I feel confident, will give entire satisfaction, it is to be hoped that every Union will send in an order for a set of books. The system I have adopted consists of three books. First, Recording Secretary's Book; including Roll Book, Minute Book and Voucher Book in one. Second, Financial Secretary's Book, including Index, Ledger and Receipt Book in one. Third, Treasurer's Book, including Book for Receipts and Disbursements, and Receipt Book in one.

These books will last from two to six years, according to the size of the

Union, and are to be printed throughout in such a manner that mistakes will be impossible if not intentional. The estimated cost of these books, per set, will be \$10 00. All Unions are bound to procure these books, or conform those otherwise obtained to this system, and as it will cost at least \$30 00 to conform a single set of plain books to this system, it will be readily seen how much is to be gained by procuring them from these head-quarters. These books could not possibly be sold for the price named above except by leaving a very large order with the printers, an order which will involve the International Union to the extent of nearly \$500 00. Each Union will therefore immediately send in its orders, or conform its books to this system.

This is the letter of the law; we have no alternative, but must obey. The reasons for this law, exacting all Unions to methodize their business transactions and conform them to a common standard and uniform system, are both plain and simple. The world owes much to science, but to no science does it owe more than to the science of statistics. To the statesman and historian, statistics are alike invaluable. They furnish a certain and reliable data by which statesmen and legislators are governed. They are the groundwork of political economy, and to deprive the world of its statistical

knowledge would be to deprive it of nearly one-half of its civilization. Hence we see to what expense nations frequently go to secure thorough and reliable statistics, and if this science is of such benefit and vast importance to nations as a whole, it is equally so to every branch of industry in the nation.

It will, therefore, be readily seen that it is of vast importance to us as an organization that we secure a thorough and reliable statistical knowledge of our trades, for our guidance. And again, it is very desirable that all Unions become similar in every respect, that they have more of an international and less of a local character. To bring about these results, it will be found not only essential but absolutely necessary, that we adopt a uniform system of book-keeping throughout the entire organization.

I hope that those Unions that have not already sent in their orders for these books, will do so without delay, and those of our Unions which have sent in their orders, we ask their kind indulgence, and promise that their orders will be filled by Feb. 10th, if possible.

I Remain, Yours Fraternally,
JOHN FEHRENBATCH, Pres. I. U.

Mr. Lorenzo Day having married Miss Martha Weeks, a local poet comments:

"A Day is made, a Week is lost,
But time should not complain—
There'll soon be little Days enough
To make the Week again."

To Find the Quantity of Mechanical Power Required to Communicate Different Velocities of Motion to Heavy Bodies.

RULE.—Multiply the mass of matter by the height due to the velocity it has acquired, supposing that it attained its velocity by falling by gravity. The product is the mechanical power communicated in generating that velocity of motion in that body.

EXAMPLE 1.—Suppose a wagon on a railway to weigh 2,500 pounds, what mechanical power must be communicated to it to urge it from rest into motion with a velocity of 3 miles per hour, or 44 feet per second?

Now here the height in feet from which any body must have fallen to acquire any given velocity will be the square divided by $63\frac{1}{3}$; or it will be the square of the quotient obtained by dividing the velocity in feet per second by the square root of $63\frac{1}{3}$, or 8.02. Now $44 \times 8.02 = 352.88$, the square of which is 301 feet, the height that a body must fall to acquire a velocity of 3 miles an hour. Hence the mechanical power communicated is $2500 \text{ lbs} \times 301 \text{ feet} = 752.5 \text{ lbs.}$ descending through 1 foot.

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the mechanical effect treasured up in a cast-iron fly-wheel, the mean diameter of which is 30 feet, with a sectional area of rim of 60 square inches, and making 20 turns in the minute. The diameter of the wheel being 30 feet, the circumference will be 94.348 feet, and as the wheel makes 20 revolutions in the minute, the velocity of

the rim will be $94.248 \times 20 = 1884.96$ per minute, or 31.416 feet per second. Again, the cubical contents of the rim being $60 \times 90.248 \div 144 = 39.27$ cubic feet, and the weight of a cubic foot of cast iron being 453 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., we have $39.27 \times 453\frac{1}{2} = 17794.22$ lbs. as the weight of the rim. Hence the mechanical effect treasured up in the rim of this wheel is $17794.22 \times (31.416 \div 8021) \div 2 = 268.50$ lbs. raised one foot high. This, it will be observed is about eight actual horse-power. The mechanical energy with which the fly-wheel of an engine is generally endowed is equal to the power exerted in from four to six half strokes of the engine or to three complete revolutions: so that the fly-wheel above particularized is such as would be suitable for an engine which exerts a power of four actual horses, or four times 33,000 pounds raised one foot high in each revolution, or 80 horses power.—*Bourne.*

Proceedings of the Late Convention.

The Proceedings of the International Union Convention, held in the city of Cleveland in September last, are now ready. Unions that have not already received their supply, or members who wish them, will please send in their orders immediately, as but five hundred copies have been printed. They are much larger than any the organization has heretofore published. This book contains eighty pages of instructive and interesting reading matter, and every member of

the organization should have one. If the Unions do not order them, let the members get up clubs of ten or twenty, send the names to this office, and we will forward them as you direct. The cost of printing alone came to nearly twenty-four and a half cents per copy—we will forward them (post paid) to persons ordering them, at twenty-five cts. per copy. As nearly one half have already been sold, parties wishing them will do well by sending their orders in as soon as possible—first come first served.

THE La Crosse (Wis.) Leader is responsible for the following: "Not long since, while one of the river boats was taking on some live stock, among the lot was one large gray mule that refused to walk the staging. The mate sung out to a roustabout to 'twist his tail, and he'd come.' A coroner's jury have decided that the man came to his death 'by obeying orders.' "

THE LOVE KNOT.

Upon my bosom lies
A knot of blue and gray,
You ask me why. Tears fill my eyes
As low to you I say:

I had two brothers once—
Warm-hearted, bold and gay;
They left my side—one wore the blue,
The other wore the gray.

One rode with Stonewall and his men,
And joined his fate to Lee;
The other followed Sherman's march,
Triumphant to the sea.

Both fought for what they deemed the right,
And died with sword in hand;
One sleeps amid Virginia's hills,
And one in Georgia's land,

The same sun shines upon their graves—
My love unchanged must stay;
And so upon my bosom lies
The knot of blue and gray.

ALGEBRAICAL SIGNS.

For the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—The above subject may be a very dry one. But we may perhaps be excused if we say that we know that a great many of our mechanics scarcely know one of these signs and their use. Therefore this article is meant for those only who do not know or have forgotten them. We remember very well when we were as much puzzled as any one, with the forms and signs, when we were trying to obtain knowledge from text books, and have frequently laid down our slate and considered it a thing out of our reach, but perseverance overcame all these difficulties, and we shall not soon forget the rapid strides we made after mastering these signs, which were then so mysterious to us.

We will therefore take a few of the Mechanical Powers to illustrate our signs that they may be useful to the mind.

Thus in the case of the weight and lever, then the formula would stand thus: $\frac{W}{P} = p$. W represents the weight, P the power and p the distance of the power from the fulcrum. We will put them in common figures and let W represent 800 and P 40, then p would be 20, or $\frac{800}{40} = 20$, which means 800 is to be divided by 40 and 20 is the result. All this means that a weight of 800 lbs. is to be raised by a lever with a weight of 40 lbs., and it is evident that if the

fulcrum be one foot, then the 800 lbs. must be divided by 40, the weight required to raise it, which gives a result of 20 ft. the lever must be in length. Therefore if the student in mechanics will only place common figures in place of letters he will soon be able to see his work done and his answer given in figures instead of letters, and instead of $\frac{W}{P} = p$ it will be 800 divided by 40 equals 20. But this is only one form of the lever where the fulcrum is 1. We will show it by two or two different lengths. It is required to know what weight 375 lbs. will raise with a lever 8 feet long and 2 feet from fulcrum, $\frac{P \times p}{W} = W$. That is the way we receive it in our text books. But if we call P 375 lbs. and p 8 ft. and W 2 feet, we have $\frac{375 \times 8}{2} = 1500$ lbs. Or 375 multiplied by 8 and divided by 2 we have 1500 lbs. that 375 lbs. will raise with an 8 ft. lever and 2 ft. from the fulcrum. This is one of the first powers of mechanics, but it is extensively used in calculations for the safety valve, which we shall refer to at some future time.

We will now take the inclined plane and have no doubt that some of our young friends will see by it how locomotives can climb up steep gradients. It is evident to all that a locomotive standing on a level track will need nothing to hold it. But raise the track forward and the engine will begin to go back until it has found its level again. Now we require to know how much force it would require to hold it or any other matter

on a steep grade. Then the force required is as the height is to the length of the inclined plane and the formula stands thus: $\frac{W h}{l} = P$. Then let W be the weight and h the height of the plane and l the length, then P will be the power required to hold it from running down the plane. To illustrate it as before we will take common figures and call W 500 lbs. and h 4 ft. and l 6 ft. (pretty steep grade.) Then $\frac{500 \times 4}{6} = 333\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. That is 500 multiplied by 4 and divided by 6 equals $333\frac{1}{3}$ lbs., which is the power required to hold it from running down the hill. Thus for every 500 lbs. a locomotive weighs it would require $333\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. to hold it on the track, and therefore would require more to move it up the incline. But there are no such inclines as as these for locomotives to climb.

But we will now proceed with signs as generally used in our text books. $=$ two parallel lines, means equal to, as 12 inches equal one foot; $+$ plus or more, is addition, and $-$ means subtraction; \times means multiplication; \div means division; $:::$ means the simple rule of three, or proportion, which means as 2 is to 4 so is 8 to 16; —the Vinculum is placed over figures when it is intended to use them altogether, as $8-2+6=12$. The . means decimal point; \sim means difference, when placed between the quantities that the difference is to be taken; $^{\circ}$ means degrees, as we say water freezes at 30° ; $'$ $''$ $'''$ signify minutes, seconds and thirds of degrees.

and are applicable to degrees, minutes and thirds of a circle as well as to degrees of heat; $<$ signifies angle; \perp signifies perpendicular; ∇ signifies a triangle; \square signifies square, as \square inches; \boxplus signifies cube, or as cubic inches; $>$ \perp signifies inequality, or greater or less, and put between two quantities as $a \perp b$ is greater than $a \perp b$; \therefore signifies therefore or hence; \because signifies because; $()$ parentheses or $[]$ brackets mean that all the figures are to be taken and used as if they were one, like $(2+3) \times 5 = 25$; p or P is used in connection with \perp which is sometimes used to show the ratio of a circle to the circumference, so that P really means 3.1416; a' a'' a''' signifies prime, second and thirds; $\&\&$ and is used chiefly in duodecimals where feet are multiplied by feet or inches; $\mp \pm$ signify that the formula is to be adapted to two distinct forms; $\sqrt{}$ means that the square root is to be extracted, as $\sqrt{9}$ means that the square root is to be obtained from 9, which will be 3; $\sqrt[3]{}$ $\sqrt[4]{}$ $\sqrt[6]{}$ and so on mean that the third, fourth or sixth root is to be obtained.

Thus, we see, at a glance, how an equation stands by the signs that are attached to it. We have always aimed, in our writings, to be as simple as possible so that all might understand. Nevertheless we are sometimes obliged to make use of these terms where space will not permit us to explain at length the full and true

meaning we wish to convey. And we hope this will be sufficient apology for our introducing this subject in this article.

Let us now look at the way we are told to get the power of a steam engine: then the formula stands thus: $A \times V \times P = H. P.$ Now the young mechanic may be well versed in algebra, but if he does not know the values of these co-efficients he is as much in the dark as he who is entirely ignorant of the formula. Very well, then, we will explain by saying that A equals the area of the cylinder in inches, and we will, in this case, use a ten inch cylinder and two feet stroke, and we will use thirty pounds of steam mean pressure, which means the average pressure throughout the stroke, and we will run it sixty revolutions per minute. Now we can get the value of the co-efficients, for the area of a ten inch cylinder is 78.54, thus A is equal to 78.54. Then, as the engine is two feet stroke, the piston travels four feet in one revolution, and making sixty revolutions we find the value of V to be 240, which is the velocity of the piston in feet per minute. We now come to the value of P , which means the mean pressure or 30 lbs., as before stated.

Then comes the remaining 33,000 which is the standard measure of the horse power established by James Watt. That is, it is 33,000 lbs. raised one foot high per minute, and is generally represented by the letters $H.P.$

We will now put them together in plain figures, and instead of $A \times V \times P$
 $= H.P.$ we have it as it is $78.54 \times 240 \times 30$
 $= 17,160$ horse power.

We are also told in our text books that if we wish to compute the mean pressure in a cylinder, that we must divide the length of the stroke of the piston by the point at which it is cut off, then the quotient will represent the relative expansion. Then find the logarithm of the number to which add one; then there is generally a table of logarithms to which we are referred, and if we cannot find the exact number of the logarithm take the one nearest. This looks to us like putting two pieces of work together, and if one piece cannot be found to fit, never mind take one that comes nearest. How would that answer for putting on locomotive driving wheels, and then say never mind, the wheel is only a little too large for the shaft but it is the best we can do.

Now instead of all this "circumlocution" we simply say that all gasses when they increase in volume diminish in pressure at the same ratio, and each time the steam in a cylinder doubles itself it reduces its pressure one-half. But we will put the case more clearly by supposing an engine taking steam at 40 lbs., cutting off at one-quarter stroke. Now it will be 40 lbs. till it is cut off, or 40 lbs. the first quarter, at the second quarter it has doubled its volume, therefore is only half the pressure, or 20 lbs. and at the third quarter it is three times its original volume and therefore one-

third of the pressure or $13\frac{1}{3}$ lbs., and at the last quarter it is four times its first volume and one-quarter the pressure or 10 lbs. Then the mean pressure will be $40 + 20 + 13\frac{1}{3} + 10$; all these added together equal 83.3, which, if we divide by four gives 20.8 lbs. as the mean pressure.

And this is the true law of gasses and may be relied upon at all times. We think most of our young men can comprehend it at least much better than the logarithms we are given in our text books.

J. J. ILLINGWORTH.

To Corresponding Secretaries.

We are again compelled to call the attention of Corresponding Secretaries to the careless manner in which some of their reports are written. In our last we requested correspondents to write on but one side of the sheet, to be particular about the orthography of names, to write legibly, &c. This request has, to some extent, been complied with; yet it seems to us that some of our Secretaries try very hard to see how miserably they can write. Correspondents should bear in mind that articles written on both sides of the sheet must be re-written before they can go into the hands of the printer. If correspondents will observe the rules we have laid down, they will confer a great favor upon us. As a general thing, our Secretaries do very well, especially when we take into consideration that they are unaccustomed to writing for the

press, and we are therefore inclined to believe that those miserable productions we receive from some of them are the result of carelessness. It is just as easy to write on but one side of the sheet as it is to write all over it. Those of our correspondents who are desirous to have the editor do their work, will please write on every other line only, and especially be particular about the orthography of names. Be very careful that you do not write anything that will in any way injure or impede the progress of our organization. We shall reserve the right to reject any article calculated to injure the organization or any member in good standing. We also hope that hereafter Corresponding Secretaries will not send the names of suspended members, unless by a vote of the Union. We again ask that Corresponding Secretaries be more prompt in sending in their reports. We hope that we shall not soon again be compelled to call their attention to this matter.

Sincerity is the leading characteristic of a really heroic life.

One poultry fancier in California is said to own ten thousand hens.

There are four hundred and thirty-seven lakes in the County of Oakland, Michigan.

Eight of the foreign diplomats at Washington are married to American wives.

TRADES UNIONS ;

THEIR INFLUENCE, EFFECT AND PRESENT
NECESSITY.

*An Address Delivered by L. C. HUGHES, of
Meadville, Pa., before the International
Convention of the Machinists and Black-
smiths' Union of North America, at Cleve-
land, O., Friday Evening, Sept. 23d, 1870.*

CONTINUED.

The first idea perhaps that was entertained by the leaders of Trades Unions was: That labor was bought and sold much like articles of commerce, and that the buyer or capital having the advantage in his bargaining, kept the seller of labor in a partial state of subordination. Capital was more powerful than isolated workmen. They were not on equal ground in point of buyer and seller.

Hence we may safely infer that its first object was to remedy this difficulty by putting the employee on equal footing with his employer; the seller of labor on equal vantage ground with the buyer. It was claimed, and that most justly, that labor should have the same chance to sell dearly, that capital had to buy cheaply—to square them in these respects was the first, and we may safely say the primary object of Trades Unions.

Has unionism been successful in this respect? If they have secured to its members in whole or in part the same power to sell dearly that their employer has to sell cheaply, the fact that a raise of wages has been

secured will have been conceded, inasmuch as this was the primary object of organization.

We see from the first dawning of Trades Unions that they have been gaining ground in this respect. We will admit in the past that capital has been in a great majority of cases conqueror, yet between the intervals of the struggles, capital has been giving away. Their opponents gaining slow but firm foothold, for half a century it has been victory for capital, but substantial success for the worker.—“Capital claiming all the honor labor all the profits.”

That each might secure to itself the power of dictatorship in matters of labor and wages was the cause of much fierceness in the struggle.—Men demanded the right of dictating wages of labor, and its conditions of employment. They demanded high wages and shorter time; the same wages, but less work in return; how work should be done and who should do it, and the quantity in a given time.

The employers naturally wished the same privilege. The result was a clashing of interests.

“Who have been the victors?” Statistics of the struggles show that Unionists have been often brought to terms, but they have compelled the employer to compromise much oftener. We have only to look about us to see this fact verified. That the laborers of Britain and Amer .

receiving a more just remuneration is so evident that it does not need to be asserted. That Trades Unions have been the cause to a great degree cannot be truly disputed; most of you know the truth of this statement, I have no doubt, by experience.

But there are those who maintain that a raise of wages brought about by Trades Unions would have been conceded without their intervention.

I answer this by asking a question: If capital could have granted the advance, would they have done it on their own account?

The answer is conclusive to any observer of human nature. Who ever heard of such a case? Instances of employers raising wages without being forced to it by Unions or fearing of losing their labor, are as numerous as those of workingmen demanding to have their wages lowered, thinking they were getting more than their share.

But our opponents say again; "If capital could not afford to pay, they must of necessity come back to old wages. In this case of what use are Trade Unions, or what benefit the raise? Wages are based on profit, and when the wages paid out are greater than the profits, labor receives more wages than it actually produces and capital must stop paying wages or ruin will follow."

We will admit all this, and let the result be a stoppage, or return to old

wages, would not the extra pay be so much gain while it did last.

If the Union had not forced a rise labor would never have received it.

For illustration: A raise of one dollar per day for three months would amount to about one hundred dollars. Thus labor is just one hundred dollars better off, even if there was a return to old wages at the end of this time. *Hence we answer if the result is not lasting it is good while it does last. If it is lasting what we gain in time is gained in money.*

Admitting that the capitalist would raise wages when he *thought* he was able, to remind him of his ability so to do, one month or more before he proposed to act, would one month's gain to the workman. Time is wages. Time is wealth undeveloped. Time is the toiler's capital. So the objection raised to a forced advance of wages falls to the ground. The workman is on the safe side in either case.

It is a principle self-evident, that high profits in any trade will attract capital, and low profits will repel it, unless there is a chance for profits to raise simultaneously with wages. Unionism raising wages, must make profits less, and capital will be driven into another channel, where it may receive the uniform profits of invested capital—resulting in the displacement of labor.

Thus wages raised artificially can not be permanent unless the conditions are such that profits may be

raised simultaneously in the same proportion.

Are there any such cases? We think there are;—and such are those which Unionism has used to bring about their desired result. We claim that wages may be permanently raised under the following conditions:

In every trade, in which natural and mechanical advantages are greater in a given locality than others: where the employer has a monopoly of the trade, in any trade where the demands for the product are greater than the supply, arising from growing wealth or the number of the consumers.

Where increased productiveness—as in case of labor-saving machinery—increases the total sale proceeds of the manufacturer; though goods in quantity sell much lower. (Quick sales and small profits.) In all trades, provided the raises take place simultaneously and equally in all trades—but in this last case it would be like killing the goose to get the golden egg.

Thus we have five cases which will admit of wages being raised by Unions and still be permanent. Have Trades Unions used this power? This is answered by reference to the repeated struggles that have been waged and their results. The comparison of wages of to-day and forty years ago, which are more than tripled, in many cases quadrupled, show there has been a mighty lever brought to bear in favor of the producer.

[To be continued.]

TRUE COURAGE.

I love the man whose honest heart
Will bravely dare and bravely do;
Who will not act the coward's part,
But strong in right will right pursue.

Whose knee ne'er bending at the nod
Of titled pomp or regal power,
But bows alone before his God,
With hope his crown, and love his dower.

Who dares to face a world of scorn,
And dares a brother's hand to span,
Tho' dark the skin and rough the form,
If yet that brother be a man.

Who strikes where'er a wrong is found,
And brands a tyrant to his face,
Nor courts applause and empty sound,
But firmly treads in virtue's trace.

Such are the men who have stemmed the tide,
And clove the way through giant wrong;
Who fought triumphant side by side,
'Mid perils deep and troubles long.

Their martyred forms are thickly strewn
On many an ancient field of crime,
But seeds of truth they've widely sown
To blossom rich in coming time.

Amid those armies of the dead,
Whose legions pale and silent lie,
Their lives a passing fragrance shed,
Their names immortal ne'er shall die.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

REPORT OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

OF MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS OF NORTH AMERICA.

*To the Officers and Members of Subordinate
Unions throughout the Continent.*

The following were the Receipts and Disbursements for the month ending Dec. 31st, 1870:

RECEIPTS.

Dec. 15,	From the Treas. I. U. . . .	\$600 00
" "	Adv. in JOURNAL	11 50
" "	W. Jones one cop. Proceed's . .	25
" "	J. Prendergast " "	25
" "	L. Seiler four " "	1 00
" 20	No. 1 of Pa. Charter Fee per John H. Hindman	15 00
" 23	J. M. Byron M. Cards	2 40
" "	No. 23 of N. Y. Seal and set of Books	20 62
" "	Meeting notice No. 1 of O. . . .	2 00

Dec. 2.	Auburn, N. Y. sub. for Jour.	2 00
" 3	Oswego, " " " " " "	4 00
" 8	Syracuse, " " " " " "	7 00
" 10	Cincinnati, O. " " " " " "	5 00
" "	Cam. City, Ind. " " " " " "	1 00
" "	Rochester, N. Y. " " " " " "	14 00
" 15	" " " " " " " "	10 00
" 3	Ind'p'lis, Ind. " " " " " "	1 00
" 13	" " " " " " " "	2 00
" 29	" " " " " " " "	1 00
" 11	Altoona, Pa. " " " " " "	2 00
" "	Wyandotte, Kan. " " " " " "	1 00
" "	Junction City, " " " " " "	1 00
" 12	Water Val'y, M. " " " " " "	16 00
" "	Memphis, Tenn. " " " " " "	1 00
" "	Buffalo, N. Y. " " " " " "	7 00
" 13	Cleveland, O. " " " " " "	19 00
" "	Akron, " " " " " "	1 00
" "	Elmira, N. Y. " " " " " "	6 00
" 30	" " " " " " " "	7 00
" 15	Chicago, Ill. " " " " " "	17 00
" 22	Milwaukee, Wis. " " " " " "	29 00
" "	New York City " " " " " "	9 00
" "	Detroit, Mich. " " " " " "	1 00
" "	Titusville, Pa. " " " " " "	18 00
" "	Erie, Pa. " " " " " "	4 00
" 23	Renovo, Pa. " " " " " "	18 00
" "	Hazeltan, Pa. " " " " " "	1 00
" 29	Detroit, Mich. " " " " " "	13 00
" "	Albany, N. Y. " " " " " "	3 00
" "	Amboy, Ill. " " " " " "	21 00

Total,..... \$895 02

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dec.		
2	To tel. dispatch to Indianapolis \$	70
2	" Postage stamps.....	3 00
2	" Ball twine	25
6	" Two Receipt and one Tres' Book.....	3 50
7	" Seal for No. 23 of N. Y.....	10 00
7	" One box.....	75
7	" Postage stamps.....	90
7	" Express charges on books and Seal to No. 23 of N. Y....	1 10
8	" Postage stamps.....	2 25
8	" Deposited with Gas Co.....	5 00
8	" Meter.....	3 00
8	" 1 000 Copies JOURNAL.....	74 00
10	" Postal order.....	20
10	" Postage Stamps.....	3 50
10	" 500 Subscription blanks....	5 00
10	" Mucilage.....	15
10	" Oil board.....	40
10	" Blotting Paper.....	10
10	" 75 Circulars.....	3 50
10	" 500 Monthly Reports.....	5 75
10	" 100 Pass word Circulars....	2 50
10	" 100 Copies Ritual German..	16 60
14	" Tel. dispatch to Altoona...	70
15	" Postage stamps.....	50
15	" Postal order.....	10

Dec.		
19	" Postage stamps.....	4 00
21	" Ex. charges on Proceedings	50
21	" Postage stamps.....	1 00
21	" Qr. ream Letter Heads.....	2 50
21	" Half " Note "	1 25
21	" 2000 Wages Key Circulars..	5 00
21	" 500 Envelopes.....	2 50
23	" Money order.....	10
24	" Postage stamps.....	1 50
31	" E. W. Towner's services in Oct.....	20 00
31	" Office rent one month.....	6 00
31	" Gas bill.....	46
31	" Postage stamps.....	4 00
31	" Sent to Treas. of the I. U....	300 00
Total,.....		\$493 26

JOHN FEHRENBATCH, Pres. I. U.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1870. }

To the Pres. of the I. U. of M. & B. of N. A.:

The Receipts and Disbursements at this Department, during the month ending December 31, 1870, were as follows:

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dec.		
12,	To Order of J. Fehrenbatch...	\$600 00
12,	" Exchange on Draft.....	1 00
16,	" Exp. Char. on Letter Heads and Env. from Cleveland.	65
28,	" Stamp for Bond.....	1 00
28,	" Postage Stamps.....	1 00
Total.....		\$603 65

RECEIPTS.

Dec.		
19,	From No. 11 of Pennsylvania..	\$ 25 00
30,	" John Fehrenbatch.....	300 00
	Total during the Month.....	325 00
1,	In the Treasury.....	2623 00
Total		\$2,948 68
Disbursements, as above....		603 65
31,	To Balance in Treasurv....	\$2,345 03

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

[Contributions on death of C. H. Finch, Policy No. 20.]

Dec. 3,	Rec'd from W. F. Upright..	\$90 00
" 8,	" " "	50 00
" 10,	" " "	50 00
Total		\$190 00

F. P. McFEELY,
Treasurer I. U.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

OF THE

M. L. I. D. OF THE I. U. M. & B. OF N. A

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

SYRACUSE, JAN. 1, 1871.

To the Officers and Members of the International and Subordinate Unions of Machinists and Blacksmiths of North America :

The business of this Department for the month ending December 31st, 1870, was as follows :

RECEIPT OF MEMBERSHIP AND POLICY FEES.

Dec. 2.	From T A Warner, No. 1 of Wis.....	\$2 00
" 8.	From T A Warner, No. 1 of Wis.....	4 00
" 13.	From Francis A Burgess, No. 5 of Mass.....	2 00
" 21.	From J W Gardner, No. 3 of O.....	2 00
" 21.	From G C Clark, No. 7 of N Y.....	2 00
	Receipts on the claims of Mrs C H Finch,...	
Nov. 25.	From George W Morris, No. 22 of N Y.	5 00
" 25.	From Wm C McKenzie, No. 1 of N Y.....	4 00
" 25.	From Thomas Collier, No. 9 of Ind.....	1 50
" 28.	From John McLaughlin, No. 3 of N Y.....	1 00
" 29.	From N A Vedder, No. 13 of N Y.....	1 25
" 29.	From Francis A Burgess, No. 5 of Mass.....	8 25
" 30.	From R P Bradford, No. 1 of O.....	7 25
" 30.	From A J Malone, No. 4 of Ind.....	5 50
Dec. 1.	From George O Barron, No. 9 of N Y.....	44 25
" 2.	From J W Gardner, No. 3 of O.....	8 25
" 2.	From Alfred Milmine, No. 3 of Mich.....	8 50
" 3.	From James A Trott, No. 2 of Iowa.....	9 25

Dec. 4.	From George C Clark, No. 7 of N Y.....	\$18 25
" 4.	From Andrew Brown, No. 6 of Ill.....	28 50
" 6.	From H G Payne, No. 5 of N Y.....	17 50
" 6.	From Jacob G Evans, No. 23 of Pa.....	16 00
" 7.	From William Evans, No. 12 of Pa.....	12 00
" 8.	From T H Warner, No. 1 of Wis.....	30 00
" 13.	From Wm M Walters, No. 16 of N Y.....	7 25
" 21.	From W H Messenger, No. 3 of Pa.....	9 25
Total.....		\$265 25

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dec. 8.	To Stationery and Printing Letter Heads....	1 00
" 13.	To Postage Stamps....	1 00
" 19.	To Geo O Barron, Agent No. 1 of N Y.....	1 06
	Disbursements on the claims of Mrs. C. H. Finch	
" 16.	To Printing Death Notices and Receipts....	30 0
" 16.	To Postage for the same,	2 50
" 16.	To one day's Services..	3 00
" 25.	To Money Order,.....	10
" 30.	To " ".....	50
Dec. 1.	Paid to Treasurer I. U.	90 00
" 1.	To Money Order for the same.....	45
" 6.	To Money Order.....	10
" 6.	Paid to Treasurer I. U.	50 00
" 6.	To Money Order for the same.....	25
" 7.	To Money Order.....	20
" 7.	To Postage Stamps.....	50
" 8.	To Money Order.....	30
" 8.	Paid to Treasurer I. U.	50 00
" 8.	To Money Order for the same.....	25
" 12.	To paid Alfred Milmine, Agent No. 3 of Mich.	35
" 13.	To Money Order.....	20
" 14.	To Jacob G Evans, Agent No. 23 of Pa..	60
" 19.	To George O Barron, Agent No. 9 of N Y	14
" 26.	To Stationery.....	75
" 29.	Paid Treasurer of I. U.	20 00
Total.....		\$226 25
Cash on hand.....		\$30 06
WM. F. UPRIGHT,		
Sec'y M. L. D. of M. & B. of N. A		

STATE OF TRADE.

No. 4 of Ind.—This is my last report this year, and I trust my successor will attend to the duties of this office much better than I have attended to them. I confess I have not performed my duty as I ought, and hope to be forgiven. Trade in this locality is I B M 2. I am very sorry that the members do not take hold of the JOURNAL as they should; they are a little slow, but I have no doubt that in a short time we will get all to subscribe, as it surely deserves the support of every member of the organization. I am very well pleased with it, and all who have read it speak very highly of it, and wish its editor a happy new year and a good old age. We also wish to all our sister Unions a happy new year, and that their journey through life, and particularly that part which is devoted to the amelioration of the condition of the toiler, may be happy, smooth and prosperous, and finally when called from the field of labor by the GREAT MECHANIC, that they may inherit a happy and eternal life. The following is a list of the officers elected for the ensuing term:—President, A. J. Malone; Vice President, Alexander Inglis; Recording Secretary, Thomas Bellis; Financial Secretary, John Rowland; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Smith; Treasurer, Jacob Kiefer; Conductor, T. B. Taylor; Door Keeper, John Gray. We recommend for appointment to the office of Deputy President I. U., Brother R. P. Craft.

A. J. M., Cor. Sec.

No. 6 of Ill.—Trade in this locality H. M. B. Cape withdrew by card. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—President, C. G. Branning; Vice President, Thomas Buckley; Recording Secretary, Edward Thresher; Financial Secretary, Wm. Halden; Corresponding Secretary, R. B. Thorne; Treasurer, S. B. Hughes; Door Keeper, P. McDermott; Conductor, David Shaffer; Trustees, Wm. Thresher, Joseph Egan, R. B. Thorne. No. 6 meets first and third Wednesday in each month, over Merrifield's drug store, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

R. B. T., Cor. Sec.

No. 23 of N. Y.—Trade I M 2. Quite a number of the larger shops are closed for a few weeks. We initiated during the month F. Herling, machinist, and expect to enroll quite a number of new members next month. The officers of the Union for the term commencing January 1st, are as follows: President, John Hecker; Vice President, A. Blech; Recording Secretary, Thomas Hass; Corresponding Secretary, R. Breul; Financial Secretary, W. Sell; Treasurer, F. Davids; Conductor, John Ercker, Door Keeper, F. Pachtz. We recommend for Deputy President, A. Scotchek. We had a merry time on Christmas night, and return thanks to Brother John Fehrenbach for his kind congratulations. We realized some \$13.00 by a raffle for the benefit of the German wounded, &c. Brother Chas. Valbush has withdrawn by card, he intends stopping at Detroit, and we recommend him to the brothers of No. 2 as a true friend and zealous Union man.

R. B., Cor. Sec.

(Brother B., the subscription of the JOURNAL commences with the first copies received by subscribers. Brother Vahlbush's JOURNAL has been sent to Detroit.—Ed.)

No. 5 of Mass.—Trade in this locality D B—M—. Your copies of the JOURNAL, and proceedings of the Convention came safely to hand, and promptly as usual, as also the instructions, &c., for Deputy, the blank subscription lists for the JOURNAL, and your photograph, for which last please accept my thanks. I have the JOURNAL returns filled out, and will send them as soon as our Financial Secretary returns. He left here in the U. S. tug boat Blue Light, for Washington; they have succeeded in reaching New York, after a ten day's struggle, so don't look for them before New Years. Our Anniversary Chowder came off, to the intense satisfaction of the consumers present. Wishing you a merry Christmas and happy New Year,

I Remain, Yours Fraternally,

N. B., Cor. Sec.

No. 12 of Pa.—Trade in this locality D. Wages remain the same as last reported. I hope that my successor will have more time to attend to the duties of this office. You will please send some monthly reports. In behalf of No. 12 I wish you A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

J. G., Cor. Sec.

No. 1 of Ky.—Trade in this locality I M 2 B—. Wages I E L to V T H for Machinists, and V T H to V L T for blacksmiths. The following are the names of those who were initiated during the month: Wm. Raccins and Wm. McCarthey, machinists, and Wm. Swift blacksmith. So you see we are still adding to our numbers, and the time is not far distant when every good machinist and blacksmith under the jurisdiction of the International Union will be members of our order. Blank semi-annual reports, monthly reports, wages key, Deputy President appointment, &c., came promptly to hand. We accept your excuse for not coming to see us, although we would like to see you this way. Our members do not exert themselves in behalf of the JOURNAL as they should. The following is a list of officers elected for the present term: President Joseph T. White; Vice President, Peter H. Campbell; Recording Secretary, Peter J. Dawling; Financial Secretary, David Miller; Corresponding Secretary, Levi M. Jaynes; Treasurer, R. W. Cowell; Conductor, Wm. Johnson; Trustees, Wm. Nessler, Frank Kirn, Joseph T. White. Business Committee, Wm. Clark, Edgar Rettenger, Daniel Donovan, Wm. Swift, John Flinn. Door Keeper, Alex. Learmonth. Corresponding Secretary's address is Lock Box 68. L. M. J., Cor. Sec.

No. 9 of Ind.—Trade H B— M—. I received your circular, also rituals, wages keys, password and photograph, for which I am much obliged, but the very thing I wanted most you did not send, and this is the third and last time I shall write for those blank monthly reports. You must not expect any more monthly reports from me until you send blanks, or state that you have quit sending them. I got twelve more subscribers for the JOURNAL. Enclosed find money order for \$12.00. We have adopted a good plan to increase the circulation of the JOURNAL, namely, the Union pays one half of the subscription, the members subscribing pay the other. By this

means the circulation of the JOURNAL can be increased at least ten fold. If I had three or four copies to send to Logansport I am pretty sure I could get some more. If all the Unions would do as well as we have done, the JOURNAL will surely be a success. I hope to see it prosper, as it is liked very much here, and if you keep it up to its present standard it is sure to reach a circulation unprecedented by any other trade journal in America. Send twelve traveling cards immediately.

T. C., Cor. Sec. pro. tem.

(Brother C., be just a little easy and all will be well. I mailed to your address, on the eighteenth of December, some fifteen or sixteen blank monthly reports, but as you have not received them I will send some more.—Ed.)

No. 2 of N. Y.—Trade in this locality I. M— B—. We had a clearing out this month. Five members were suspended and six expelled. The following are names expelled. C. L. Johnson, Nathan A. Fields, C. O. Appleby, Fred. A. Becker, Benjamin Bullock, Thomas P. Murphy. Suspended, James Sheron, George Strue, Abraham Van Scriver, Henry Manard, Patrick Gill. Proposed for membership, Thomas Brady. Wages range the same as last reported. I take the reproof about the JOURNAL, and will send in a list of subscribers.

J. P., Cor. Sec.

No. 11 of Pa.—Trade in this locality H. Wages range from I T H to I L T. I am very sorry to say that things look gloomy for No. 11. It looks as though some of our members were trying to break each others necks. They do not take half the interest in the Union that they should, as you will see by the following black list: George Darrah, Wm. Fechtorn, Ernest Neirbling, H. Messimer, E. Bosom, W. S. Anthony, John Sheufele, James Kirkpatrick, L. Newland, C. A. Kantner, W. P. Mack, J. Wesley, A. Kline, James Woodsides, John Herwood, Samuel Eyrich and Wm. Madden.

W. R., Cor. Sec.

No. 3 of N. Y.—Blank Report.

No. 1 of Pa.—At a meeting of M. and B. No 1 of Pa., held on last Thursday evening, the Secretary was ordered to procure a necessary set of books for this Union, and was about to purchase the same in this city only for a far-seeing member, who referred us to Art. 3, Sec. 4, of Constitution of the I. U. The Corresponding Secretary was then ordered to write to you and find out price of same, the Union not being, at present, in financial prosperity, thought best not to order them until they found out if they were able to pay for them, so by sending us the cost as soon as possible, you would very much oblige all concerned, as we cannot get along without them. The Union is progressing finely, we have not a great increase of membership, owing to the opposition we are receiving from Harrisburg Foundry & Machine Co., they having threatened to discharge any man who enters it, and by opposing it, makes us more firm and gives us a will to do our duty, and ere long intend to become the banner Union of Pa.

T. H. McD., Cor. Sec.

The attention of No. 1 is respectfully called to the article of the President of the I. U., on a uniform system of book-keeping, which will be found in this number.—Ed.

No. 7 of N. Y.—Since my last report on the state of trade nothing of importance has transpired in this locality. Our business seems tightening up a little. State of trade is I, and second paragraph in H. Five small shops have been burned down. Union feeling seems to be very good at present; our meetings are very well attended, except on our last meeting night not over thirty were present, which was owing, I suppose, to the fact that some of the brothers indulged in too much goose, which, no doubt, incapacitated them for attendance on the above night. However, when the holidays are over we expect the usual attendance. Our fifth annual ball is coming off at Corinthian Hall, Feb. 8th, 1870. A lively time is anticipated. During the month we initiated James Wilson,

machinist. The following is a list of officers for the ensuing term: President, Alanson A. Brown; Vice President, Martin O'Brian; Recording Secretary, Gregg D. Gillson; Financial Secretary, Michael F. O'Dea; Corresponding Secretary, Lewis F. Seiler; Treasurer, Frank A. Lee; Conductor, William G. McClelland; Door Keeper, Patrick Culligan.

L. F. S., Cor. Sec.

No 21 of Pa.—I have nothing of interest to communicate this month. Trade in this locality I. The following are the names of the officers elected for this term: President, J. H. Parsee; Vice President, T. J. Patterson; Recording Secretary, W. W. Henry; Financial Secretary, Robert Butler; Corresponding Secretary, W. E. Grosh; Treasurer, John Vaughn; Conductor, J. Ratler; Door Keeper, —————; Trustees, E. Taylor, W. Spring and W. Estes. You will see by this report that our meetings are very poorly attended. I hope our members will commence the New Year by being more punctual in attending our meetings. Please send six copies of the proceedings of the late I. U. Convention.

W. E. G., Cor. Sec.

No. 3 of Pa.—Trade in this locality I. Enclosed you will find a money order for \$19 00 for 19 additional subscribers, also \$1 20 for cards. The subscribers wish to know if you can supply them with the first number of the JOURNAL, if so, please notice this through its columns, and oblige me. Our boys appreciate the JOURNAL, unlike some other localities; I do not believe they try to get subscribers. The articles contributed by Mr. Illingworth, are alone worth double the price of the JOURNAL, and the man or boy who cannot see it must have w—s. Accompanying this find the names of the nineteen subscribers; this makes our list forty-three in all, I shall endeavor to increase it still more next month.

J. M. B., Cor. Sec.

(So far, all subscribers have been supplied with the first number, but hereafter we can not supply them, as this number has run out.—Ed.)

No. 3 of Mich.—Trade D; union feeling growing stronger. We are very much pleased with the new JOURNAL, but think the Convention made a mistake in requiring one year's subscription in advance. The officers for the ensuing term are as follows: President, James Berry; Vice-President, M. H. Hughes; Rec. Sec., James Woolsey; Fin. Sec., H. Milmine; Cor. Sec., Alfred Milmine; Treas., M. H. Hughes; Conductor, John Dekrinf; Doorkeeper, John Shoop. Suspended for non-payment of dues, C. Z. Mason and John Anderson. Wages range from I L T to V T H. Initiated during the month of November, John Dekrinf, apprenticed blacksmith. With profound sorrow and regret we learned of the death of our esteemed and worthy brother, Charles H. Fitch. Only a few days ago, while attending the convention at Cleveland as a delegate from No. 7 of N. Y., he was hale and hearty and in the prime of manhood; little did we think when parting that we should meet no more upon this earth. In his death the organization has lost a true and tried friend. No. 3 sympathizes with No. 7 in the loss they have sustained. I was pleased to learn that our late brother was a member of our Life Insurance Department, and I willingly contributed my share of the assessment. We have not received any of the Proceedings of the Cleveland Convention; we are afraid we shall forget there was such a convention.

A. M., Cor. Sec.

No. 1 of Miss.—Trade in this locality B B M 1; union feeling good and getting still better. Initiated during the month, Timothy Higgins and Morris Hurley, both machinists; joined by card, brother Wm. P. Atchison of No. 1 of Ky. Your two letters came promptly to hand; also the thirty-four JOURNALS, Semi-Annual Reports, and other things all came safe. We recommend for Deputy, brother H. C. Good; he is a young man, one who will do his whole duty to advance the interest of our organization. In answer to your letter asking our co-operation to assist you in spreading the influences of our noble institution, and if pos-

sible get the machinists and blacksmiths of the South enrolled under the proud banner of the International Union; you have our hearty co-operation, and may depend upon it we shall do all we can to get our fellow craftsmen of the South, as well as the whole country, to unite with us, and in the bonds of union together we will go forth spreading the gospel of Union, Brotherly Love, Truth and Friendship. I sent you, in a previous letter, the names of some of the most prominent men in Memphis, Huntsville, Atlanta, Knoxville, New Orleans, &c. I now send you the name of Rowlett J. Gill, a relative of mine; I have written to him about you and our Union; he is foreman of a blacksmith shop of the railroad, and has been there twenty years—write to him, his address is Wilmington, N. C. The following is a list of officers for the ensuing term: President, Robert Hanson; Vice-President, Wm. P. Aitchinson; Rec. Sec., W. H. Baker; Fin. Sec., David D. Munship; Cor. Sec., Peter Cullen; Treasurer, J. W. Baker; Conductor, Chas. Lynstrom; Doorkeeper, Daniel McMillan. I send you, with this report, the names of seventeen subscribers for the JOURNAL. I sent \$17 by express—please acknowledge the receipt. Will send another list soon.

P. C., Cor. Sec.

No. 1 of Ohio.—State of Trade as last reported. No members on the sick list. We initiated during the month Albert Johnston, machinist, and Arthur Bull, blacksmith. Reinstated, Thomas Peck. Withdrawn by card, Thomas Peck. Suspended, A. J. Hancock, J. A. Baker, Ed. Delhansie and D. B. Dixon.

J. S., Cor. Sec.

No. 3 of O.—Trade in this locality I. Wages range, from I L T to I E L, for machinists; for blacksmiths from I L T to V T H. Union feeling on the increase. Our German fellow craftsmen talk very strong of organizing a German Union under the International Union, it is our earnest wish that they may succeed; they have our best wishes. No 3 meets every Saturday evening, in Solomon's Lodge Hall, on Ontario St., at 8 o'clock.

No. 9 of N. Y.—Trade in this locality H very much so indeed. As usual we are treated to our short allowances, with scarcely any reason for the same. However, as we are only creatures of circumstances, and this being one of the circumstances over which we have no control (some think so), our only consolation seemstobe to grin and bear it. We have done nothing this month in the way of initiation, though we have some four or five names proposed. Lately we excel in suspending for non-payment of dues; he barnacles must be scraped off, we can sail easier without them. The JOURNAL is winning praise for itself, and I doubt not we may be able ere long to send you quite a respectable list of subscribers. The following is a list of officers elected for the ensuing term; President, Wm. F. Upright; Vice President, W. S. Rawson; Recording Secretary, Thomas Burk; Financial Secretary, E. W. Mariott; Corresponding Secretary, Frank Raymond; Treasurer, Andrew Smith; Conductor, G. C. Farey; Door Keeper, M. Riley. And now, before laying aside the *quill correspondent* allow me to thank the various Corresponding Secretaries for their kindness and consideration toward me, and only ask for my successor a continuation of the same fraternal feeling. No. 9 meets every first and third Friday in the month, in Clinton Block.

F. B., Cor. Sec.

No. 1 of Wis.—Owing to our last two meeting nights following on the eve of each holiday, they have not been as well attended as they would have been otherwise. State of trade I M 1. Some of our brothers have not received their JOURNAL as yet, they came in rather a loose manner through the Post Office. I send you three more subscribers, which make 32 in all, and hope as soon as the JOURNAL gets circulated well to send you quite a number more. Your photographs are received, and your kindness in sending them highly appreciated by the brothers of No. 1, who are all happy to have a view of the phiz of the worthy President of the International Union. We had no initiations this month.

One name proposed for membership. No. 1 meets every Saturday evening, corner of Third and Prairie Sts., at 7:30.

E. A. W., Cor. Sec.

No. 17 of Pa.—Trade in this locality H B—M—. Wages about the same as last reported. Brother T. O'Brian, from No. 21 of Pa., deposited his card with No. 17. This should have been reported last month Brother T. Paridine deposited his card from the I. U. Officers for the present term: President, H. R. Rodgers; Vice President, Thomas Paridine; Financial Secretary, James McSloy; Corresponding Secretary, C. Connor; Treasurer, James Adlam; Conductor, W. R. Banester; Door Keeper, O. Farrar; Trustees: T. Giles, six months; W. R. Banester, eighteen months; W. C. Hubble, twelve months. Business Committee, Jas. McSloy, W. C. Hubble, T. Giles, J. Armstrong, J. Hinstler. We meet as before, and all brothers are cordially invited to give us a call as they pass through this place.

H. R. R., Cor. Sec.

No. 15 of N. Y.—Trade in this locality I B 1 M 1. We have added the following to our numbers: George W. Ludder, Chas. Millington, Bertram Hemingway and John Minshull, all machinists. The following is a list of officers elected for the present term: President, George S. Dodge; Vice President, Chas. Austin; Recording Secretary, E. A. Vatter; Corresponding Secretary, W. D. Stewart; Treasurer, Thomas Lappin; Conductor, S. Smith; Door Keeper, James Oot. We recommend for Deputy President E. M. Hill. We feel that we are about to commence the new term very favorably. Wages range from I H L to V T H.

W D., Cor. Sec.

No. 3 of Tenn.—Trade in this locality continues H. B—M—. We initiated M. G. Harris, apprentice machinist. I acknowledge the receipt of your photograph; I can only say it gave pleasure to all, they feeling highly satisfied with the personal appearance of our worthy President.

T. B., Cor. Sec.

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